

Next Generation Internet Program

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GOVERNMENT-WIDE NGI GOALS

NIH

DARPA

NASA

NIST

NSF

Goal 1

Advanced Network Technologies

Goal 2.1

High Performance Connectivity

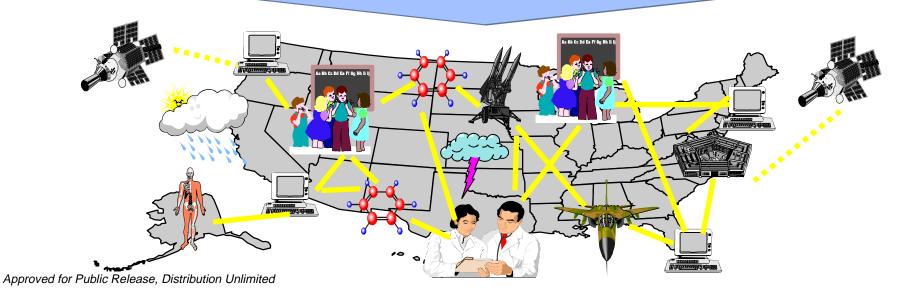
Goal 2.2

Ultra-High Performance Tech.

Goal 3

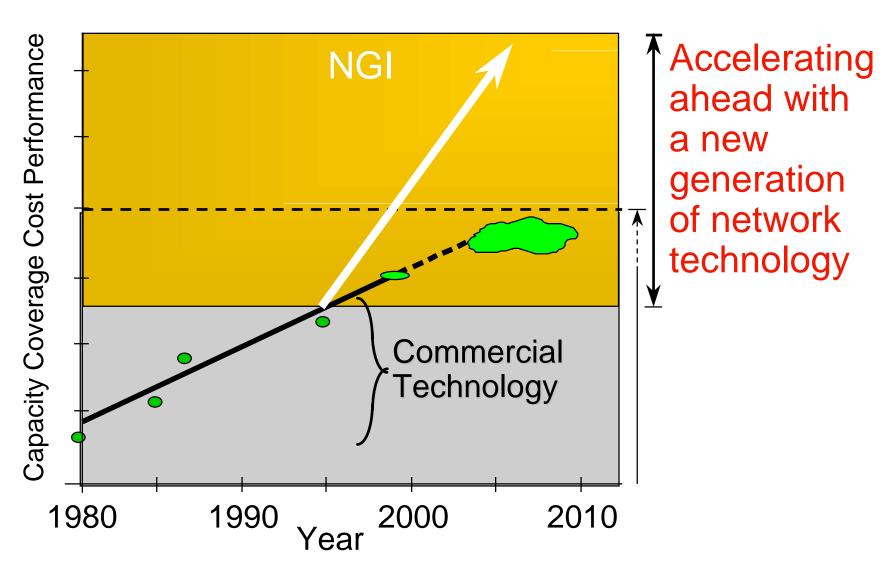
Revolutionary Applications

Next Generation Internet





NGI: A NEW STAKE IN THE GROUND



DARPA'S ROLE IN NGI

SuperNet: Ultra-high Performance Technology

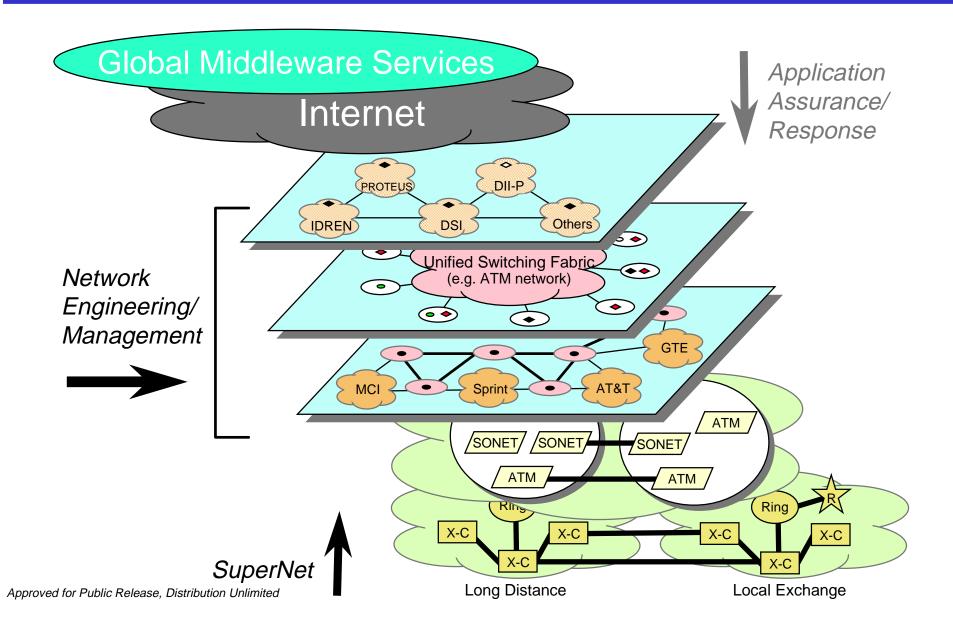
- Develop technologies for efficient multiplexing / demultiplexing between wide area trunking and end user's Gb/s traffic
- Demonstrate lead user and typical user bandwidth sharing

Network Engineering

Turn today's ad hoc network management approach into an engineering discipline that meets rapidly changing requirements

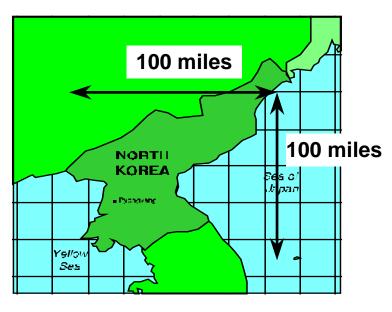


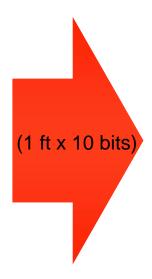
THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS HIERARCHY





SUPERNET:WHY MORE BANDWIDTH?





DOD Information Superiority Requires Terabit Battlefield Surveillance

2.8 Terabit



Multi-Spectral Sensors

- Radar/SAR
- Infrared
- µ-wave
- Visible

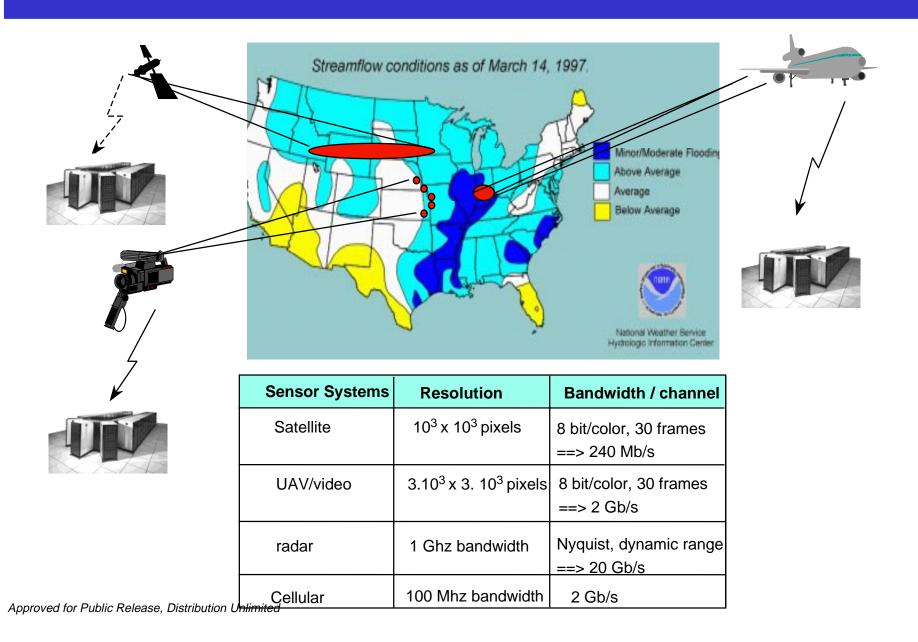
17 hours at 45 Mbps

18 minutes at 2.5 Gbps

2.8 seconds at SuperNet rate (Tbps)

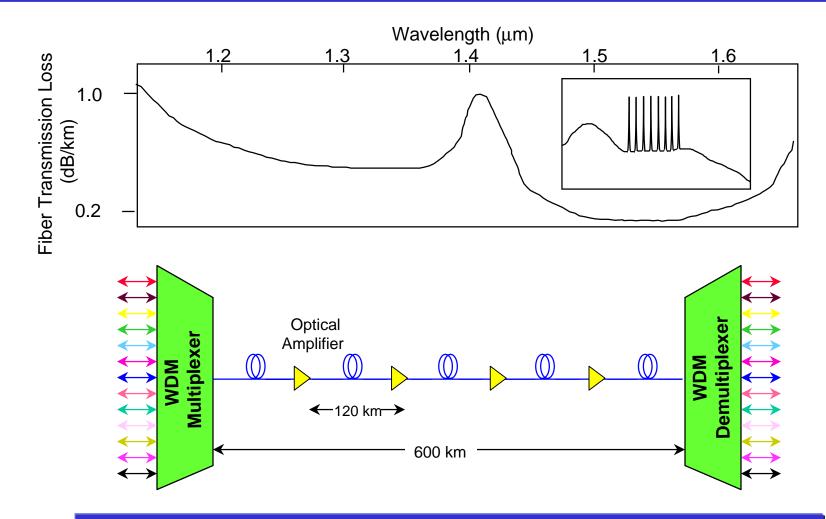


SUPERNET: TERABIT SURGE CAPACITY FOR CRISIS MANAGEMENT





WAVELENGTH DIVISION MULTIPLEXING



- Savings in equipment and new fiber build costs
- Deployment in long haul networks for capacity enhancements

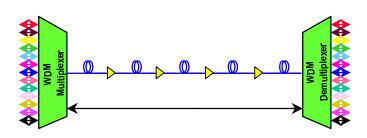


200 Gb/s CAPACITY LASER ARRAY TRANSMITTER



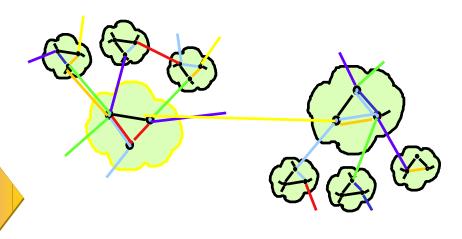


SUPERNET TECHNOLOGIES



- Point to point WDM confined to WAN trunks
- Static or manual configuration
- Low speed end-to-end connectivity

NGI SuperNet

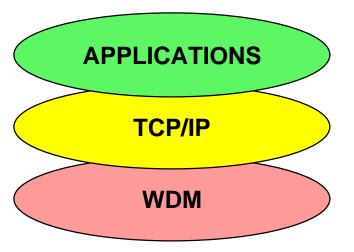


- Wide Area Broadband Networking
- Broadband Local Trunking
- Tb/s Multiplexing and Switching
- Streamlining of Network Layers

Today's Telecom Infrastructure

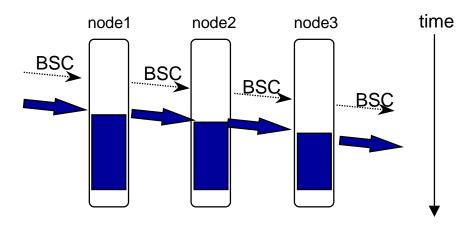
APPLICATIONS TCP/IP ATM SONET static WDM

NGI SuperNet

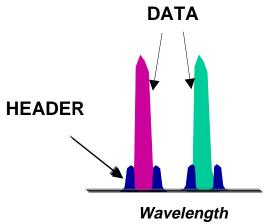


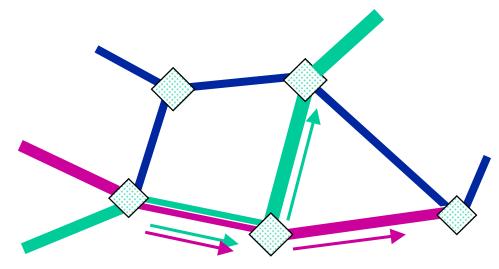
DARPA IP OVER WDM

Optical Burst Switch



Optical Tag Switching

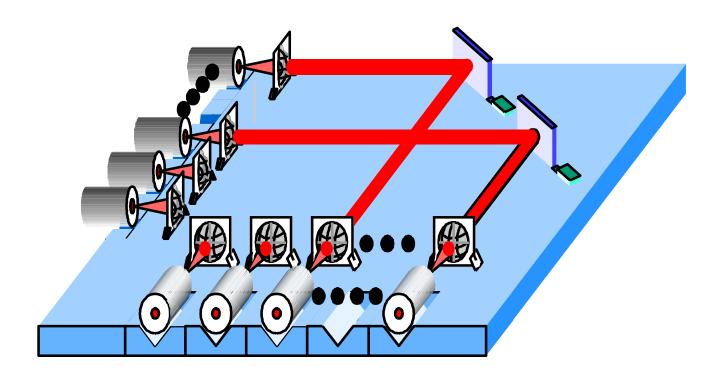






SUPERNET TECHNOLOGY

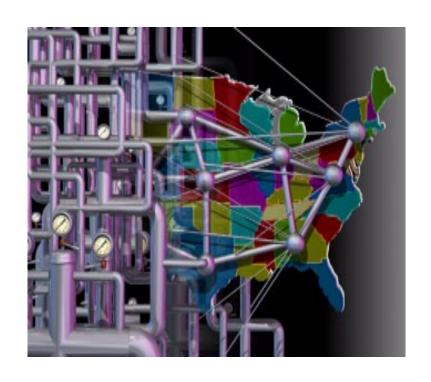
MEMS (Micro-electro-mechanical system) Switch



- Large (32x32) Optical Cross-Connect (OXC) on a single chip of Silicon (< 1 in²)
- Independent of wavelength, bit rate, protocol, polarization, modulation format, bi-directional, single or multi-mode, with no optical-to-electrical conversion
- > 1000x better performance in speed*power*size

DARPA NETWORK ENGINEERING

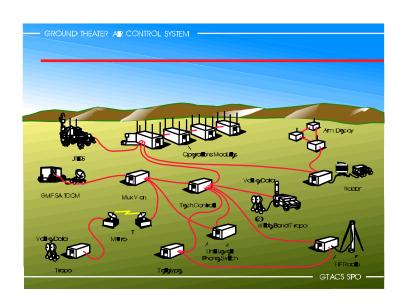
Rock-Solid Networking Technology for DoD Communication



NGI will respond to rapidly changing DoD communication scenarios ...



TACTICAL INTERNET CHALLENGES: NETWORK CONFIGURATION

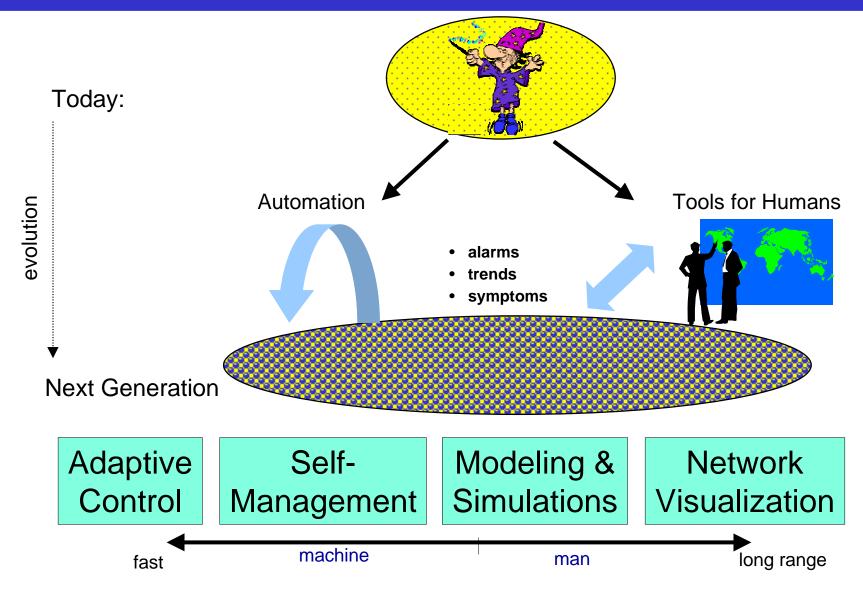


- Networks take time and labor to plan, pack, ship, install, configure
- Only pre-planned configurations are possible
- Over-provisioning increases transport time and reduces readiness

Function	Current	Desired
Network initialization and Topology configuration	> 30 minutes	< 1 minute
Target network size, nodes	100's	100,000
Spectrum planning and radio time-slot management	Days	Real-time
Dynamic resource allocation for applications such as fire control and maneuver control	Not supported	Real-time

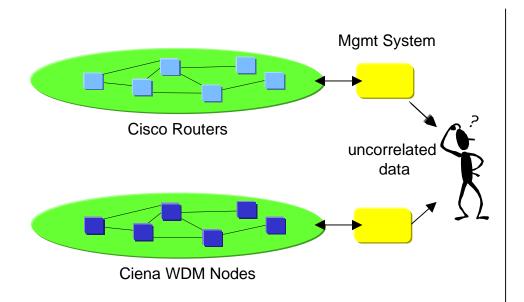


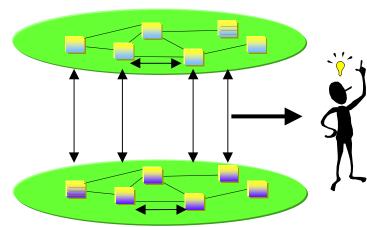
NETWORK ENGINEERING



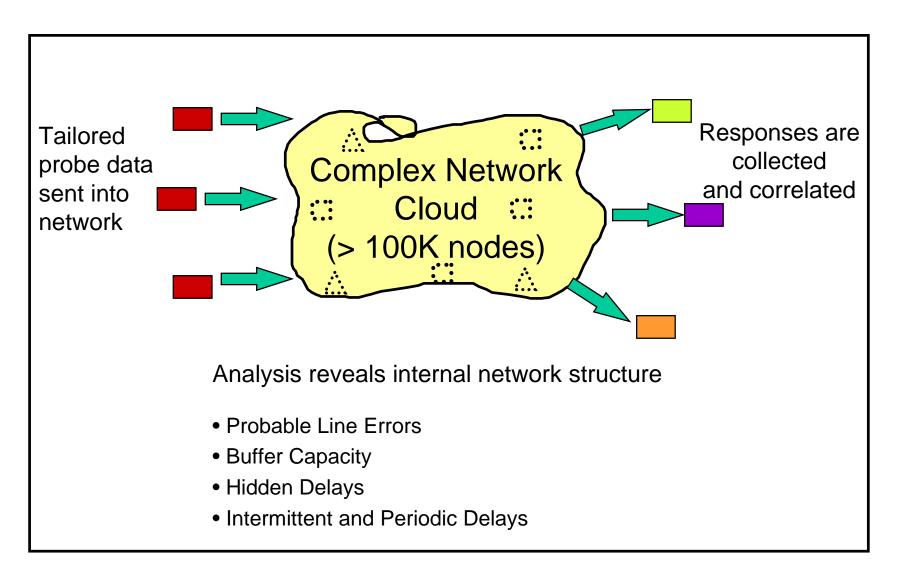


DARPA TOWARDS SELF-MANAGEMENT





- **Auto-Discovery**
- Auto-Configuration
- Fault Correlation and Alarm Suppression
- **Network Restoration**
- Traffic Management and Adaptation

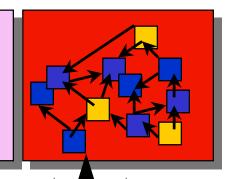




REAL-TIME SIMULATION OF COMPLEX NETWORKS

Predicative and Validative Correlation

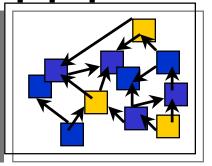
Simulation capability:
detailed traffic
network hardware
network software



Real-Time Data counts, headers, channels, sizes

The Real Network:

detailed traffic monitoring hardware reports configuration reports



From:

off-line

- yesterday's traffic situation guides today's provisioning
- problems fixed after occurrence

To:

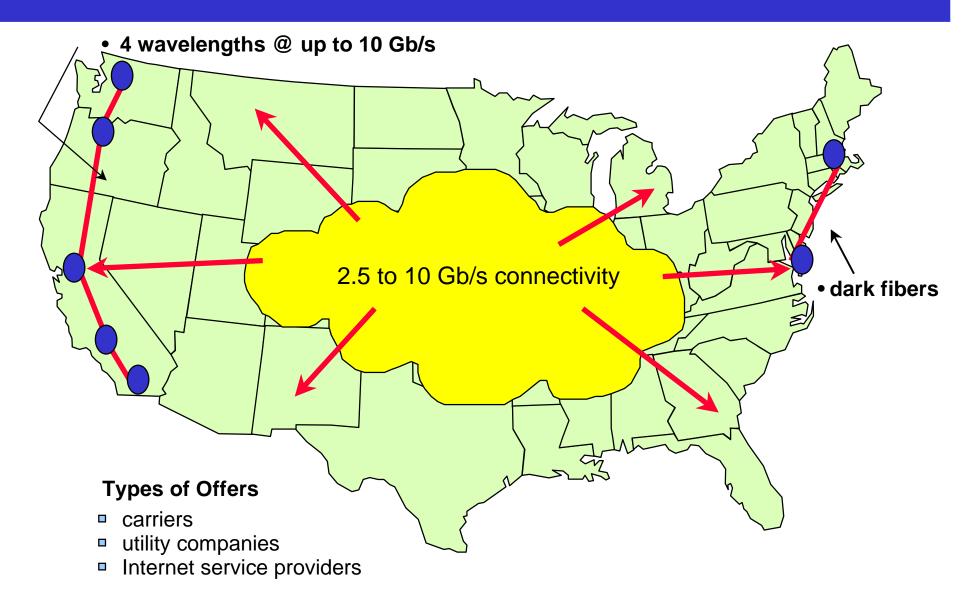
real-time

- active probing
- live parameter tuning
- large-scale changes can be checked prior to use

faster than real-time

- adaptive models discover anomalies
- repair validation prior to fielding

DARPA SUPERNET TESTBED



DARPA

ATDNet / MONET TESTBED

